THE North-China Herald.

VOL. III., Nº. 144. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1853. PRICE, Dʳˢ. 15 ℔ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERIC ALBERT KING, is authorized to sign our firm from this date.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, 28th April, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and responsibility of Mr. ROGER JACSON, in our firms, at *Manila, Shanghae,* and *Canton,* and in the House of R. J. FARRIDGE & Co of *Manchester,* ceased on the 31st December last.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Canton, 29th March, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. FRAZER SINCLAIR, and Mr. WALTER MILLER NORTON, are admitted Partners in our firm *here,* and at *Canton.*

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

Shanghai, 1st March, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned will from the 1*st prósimo,* be carried on under the firm of ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY, KHAN MAHAMED ALLADEENBHOY.

Shanghai, 25th February, 1853.

LIVERPOOL, 31*st July.* 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership subsisting between the undersigned, carrying on business as East India Merchants, in *Liverpool,* under the firm of DIROM, DAVIDSON & Co., at *Bombay* in the East Indies under the firm of DIROM, HUNTER & Co., and in China under the firm of DIROM, GRAY & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent, so far as regards WILLIAM WILKINSON DALE. The business of the *Liverpool, Bombay,* and *Shanghae* houses will for the future be carried on by the undersigned ROBERT DIROM, WILLIAM FORSYTH HUNTER, THOMAS FORSYTH GRAY, DANIEL POTTER and CHARLES RYDER, by whom all debts due by or to the said respective houses will be paid and received.

ROBERT DIROM.
W. F. HUNTER.
T. F. GRAY.
W. W. DALE.
D. POTTER.
C. RYDER.

LIVERPOOL, 1*st November,* 1852.

REFERRING to the above Notice we beg to add, Mr. W. W. DALE commences business, in *Canton,* on his own account, and will act for us and our *Bombay* and *Shanghae* houses at that Port.

DIROM, DAVIDSON & Co.

CANTON, 20*th January,* 1853.

WITH reference to the Notices prefixed, I beg to intimate that the business hitherto carried on here in the name of DIROM, GRAY & Co., will be continued by myself under the style of W. W. DALE & Co.

W. W. DALE.

INSURANCES.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office.....	100,000	100,000
Triton Insurance Company.....	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society.....	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society.....	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office.	20,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.—*Rate of Premium,* ½ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 *Cornhill, London.*

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect INSURANCES against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

INSURANCES.

GLOBE INSURANCE,
CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Directors.

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,
AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.

CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*
The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae.*

Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
Managers.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. FLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANSOM, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton,* and *Shanghae,* that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae,* as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.
HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £50,000 *in Shares of* £500 *each.*

SECRETARIES:
Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and *Shanghai.*

AGENTS:
Messrs. GLEDSTANES & Co., *London.*
" LECKIE & Co., *Bombay.*
" SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., *Calcutta.*
" PARRY & Co., *Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

O. C. EDMOND, or J. A. OLDING, *Hongkong.*
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., *Shanghai.*
J. S. SPARKES, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, or R. S. WALKER, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

FOR SALE.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE undersigned beg to give notice, that they have removed their Establishment, to the Godown formerly ALAM Godown, fronting JAMES MACDONALD, Esq.'s Property, and quite close to the River.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, April 19th, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are now prepared to supply *Soda-Water, Lemonade, Seltzer-Water, Potass-Water, Magnesia-Water, Ginger-Beer, Aërated Raspberry, Do. Gooseberry, Do. Capillaire, Do. D'Orgeat,* and *Do. De Gomme.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, April 19th, 1853.

Ex *MARY SHEPHERD.*

JUST received and on sale by the undersigned another fine assortment of *Huntly & Palmer's* READING BISCUITS, viz.,

Mixed, Queen's, Pic Nics, Cracknals, Coffee, and Ginger Biscuits.

Seed, Lemon, and Currant Tunbridge Biscuits.

Rich Arrowroot, Albert, Dessert, Shrewsbury, Machine, Ginger Nuts, and Ginger Wafer Biscuits.

ALSO,

A few prime Hams and Cheeses, Sperm-candles, and night-lights.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, February 25th, 1853.

Ex *BON ACCORD.*

JUST LANDED AND ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A superior Invoice of OILMAN'S STORES, selected from one of the celebrated London Oilman's Manufactories, viz., Extra Hot Pickles; Gherkins, Onions, Walnuts, Cauliflower, Beans, Piccalily, Chow-chow, Mixed, and West India Pickles; French Olives; Capers; Pints—Lemon Pickle; Worcester, Chutney, Harvey's, and Reading Sauces; Mushroom and Walnut Catsup; John Bull and Beef-steak Sauces; Chili Vinegar; Pints—Raspberry Vinegar.

Tart Fruits in Quart Bottles, consisting of Apples, Rhubarb, Gooseberries, Cherries, Orleans Plums, Black Currants, Red Currants, Damsons, Raspberries and Green Gages.

Jams and Jellies in 1-lb.'s Stone-jars.

Red Currant, Black Currant, Damson, Strawberry, Gooseberry, Raspberry, Plum, Pine-Apple, and Green Gage Jams, and Orange Marmalade.

Red Currant, Black Currant, and Pine-Apple Jellies.

Salad Oil in Pints; and Best Durham Mustard in ½-lb.

Upright Anchovy Paste; Sardines and Yarmouth Bloaters.

Mock Turtle, Roast Mutton, Roast Beef, and Roast Veal in 2-lb.'s Canisters.

Ox Tail Soup; Soup and Bouilli.

Fresh Salmon in 1 and 2-lb.'s Tins.

Also a few fine Yorkshire Hams, and Chedder Cheeses.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, February 26, 1853.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, and PORT WINE, from PHELPS & Co., London. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, 22nd March, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, *ex Abergeldie.*

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

ON SALE.

PORT, 4 years in bottle; PALE and LIGHT GOLD SHERRY; and PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.

Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

A fine English COW, with a COW-CALF by her side. The Cow is in good condition and gives a large quantity of Milk.

J. LOCKHART & Co.,
Butchers & Bakers,
Yang-king-pang Bridge, Shanghae.

March 4th, 1853.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD, also the following BEER now landing per the *Mary Shepherd,* from the house of WHITBREAD & Co., of London. London PORTER in Hogsheads and Bottle. PALE ALE in Hogsheads and Bottle.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 25th February, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled STOUT—just received per *Crystal Palace* from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 14th, 1853.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, AT THE *HERALD* OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of the CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE. Price $2 per Copy.

Shanghai, 26th March, 1853.

HOUSES.

FOR SALE.

A COTTAGE well finished with Servants'-rooms and Cooking-house attached, on about *three mows* of ground, and well situated. Apply at the Office of the *North-China Herald.*

April 20th, 1853.

TO LET.

From 1st June Next.

THE HOUSE at present occupied by the Rev. Mr. HOBSON. For particulars apply on the Premises.

Shanghai, 14th April, 1853.

TO LET.

THE Western half of the Premises known as the late *Hotel,* comprising 5 rooms with bath room on the second, and 2 rooms, with servants offices attached, on the basement story, the same having undergone complete repair.

Apply to the undersigned

R. A. BRINE.

Shanghai, 18th March, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
SHANGHAE;
SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE
"VICTORIA HOTEL,"
IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE *Second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.*
BILLIARD-TABLES, & TEN-PIN ALLEYS ATTACHED.

CHAS. M. DONALDSON,
SHIP PROVISIONER;
"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE.
VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS DAILY.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER.
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS.
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters,* a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROBERT PERT,
SAIL-MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to intimate to Commanders of ships at *Shanghae* and *Woosung,* that he has commenced business in the above-line in a suitable and commodious locality facing the river; having had fourteen years constant practice at SAIL-MAKING, he is confident that he can give every satisfaction, both in good workmanship and moderate charges.

Shanghae, March 7th, 1853.

JAMES WENDLER,
SAIL-MAKER;
OPPOSITE THE
YANG-KING-PANG BRIDGE,
SHANGHAE.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY,
CITY OF WASHINGTON, D.C.,
AARON HAIGHT PALMER,
Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, Director.

THIS establishment was founded under the immediate auspices of leading Senators, and Members of Congress for the prosecution and recovery of Claims on the United States, before Congress, the Executive Departments, and Boards of Commissioners sitting in Washington;—Settlement of accounts with the Executive Departments, and obtaining the remission of Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures, for alleged violations of the Revenue, or other Laws of the U.S.;—Recovery of Debts, Legacies, and Inheritances in the United States and Foreign Countries;—Investments in U.S. and State Securities, Collections generally, Remittances to any part of Europe, and other money business;—Purchase of Government lands for Foreign Emigrants, &c. It has efficient and reliable correspondents in the several States and Territories of the Union, and arrangements are in progress to establish Sub-agencies in the principal commercial cities thereof. Prompt and faithful attention will be given by the undersigned to all business confided to the Agency. He is solely authorized to settle the concerns of the late firm of PALMER & SNETHEN. Letters must be post paid.

Office, opposite the Treasury Department.

AARON H. PALMER,
Willard's Hotel.

Washington, June 3rd, 1852.

LAW AND AGENCY NOTICE.

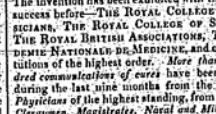
WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN,

CONTINUES to practice Law in the United States Supreme Court sitting in Washington; to prosecute Claims and settle Accounts against, and to procure Letters Patent for Inventions from the Government of the United States; to collect Bills of Exchange, Debts, Dividends on Stocks, Legacies and Inheritances in any part of the United States and in the adjacent British Possessions; to make Investments of Funds in the United States and State Stocks, and on Bond and Mortgage of Real Estate, and to negociate the purchase and sale of Foreign Loans and Patent-rights, and Public and Private Lands, in any State of the Union; and to attend to any Law or Agency business confided to his care. Reliable information given in reply to inquiries of persons, desirous of emigrating to the United States.

☞ Communications in any of the languages of Europe, addressed to W. G. SNETHEN, 5 Carrol Place, Capitol Hill, Washington, United States, will meet with prompt attention.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

PULVERMACHER'S PATENT PORTABLE HYDRO-ELECTRIC CHAIN,



For Personal use,
(Constructed to be worn on the body under the garments.)

THIS is the most extraordinary discovery in *medicine* and *electricity* of the present day. It relieves without shock or any disagreeable sensation *instantaneously*—the moment it is applied—acute nervous pains, such as head, ear, and tooth-ache, rheumatic pains, tic-douloureux, &c., *(and any person suffering is at liberty freely to convince himself of this astonishing fact at either of the depôts);* and by its *mild* but *continuous* and *perceptible* influence on the system, when worn for some time, diseases of years standing, such as gout, local paralysis, nervous complaints, liver diseases, &c., disappear gradually—*often in a few days.* It precipitates metals from their solutions, decomposes water, deflects the magnetic needle, &c. The instrument producing these effects weighs about two ounces, is always ready for instantaneous use, and will for occasional use, last a man for years, guarding himself, his family, friends, &c., against that immense number of complaints and diseases, in which *mild streaming electricity,* is a perfectly *safe,* certain, and wonderfully speedy remedy. The price of a chain complete, with directions, is from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 26*s.* 6*d.* Extraordinary and incredible as may seem the above facts, *any person can freely and very easily convince himself of their truth, at any of the depôts beforehand.* The invention has been exhibited with the greatest success before—THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, THE ROYAL BRITISH ASSOCIATIONS, THE ACADEMIE NATIONALE DE MEDECINE, and other Institutions of the highest order. *More than six-hundred commendations of cures* have been received during the last nine months from the *Hospitals, Physicians* of the highest standing, from *Noblemen, Clergymen, Magistrates, Naval and Military Authorities, &c., &c.;* the copies of which may be had at any of the depôts, and a full description (by post for two stamps.) Sold by CHAS. MEINIG, *Head Depôt,* 103, Leadenhall Street, and 71, Regent Street, London, (At Paris, 45, Rue Richer, and 12, Boulevart des Italiens) and by all his Agents in Town and Country.

Mr. HENRY SHEARMAN,
Agent in Shanghae.

Messrs. ANDREW DICKSON & Co.,
Agents in Hongkong.

January 26th, 1853.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1853.

LATEST DATES.

England,	....Feb. 24.	Manilla,	.....Mar. 13.
Bombay,	....Mar. 17.	Sydney,	.....Dec. 18.
Colombo,	....Mar. 20.	New Zealand,	...Dec. 12.
Madras,	....Mar. 15.	Amoy,	.....Mar. 12.
Calcutta,	....Mar. 27.	Hongkong,	....April 14.
Galle,	.....Mar. 24.	Ningpo,	.....April 28.
Penang,	.....April 2.	New York,	....Feb. 9.
Singapore,	....April 8.	Boston,	.....Feb. 9.
Batavia,	.....Mar. 29.	San Francisco,	Feb. 20.

In accordance with our promise made last week, we give the correspondence between a mercantile firm of this community and H. E. Sir George Bonham, and also between the same firm and H. E. the Hon'ble H. Marshall, as well as the reply of Sir George Bonham's Secretary, Mr. Harvey, to the said firm :—

SHANGHAE, 12th *April*, 1853.

To His Excellency
Sir GEORGE BONHAM, *Bart.*,
&c., &c., &c.

SIR,—Under the existing state of affairs at this Port, we beg to enquire whether in the event of property being destroyed or plundered by the Rebels, we should be enabled through Her Majesty's Government to recover the value thereof.

As Agents for constituents at a distance we feel in our duty to make this enquiry and shall be obliged by your Excellency's reply.—We have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) SMITH, KING & Co.

SUPERINTENDENCY OF TRADE,
Shanghae, 12th April, 1853.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by His Excellency Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., &c., to acknowledge the receipt of your Official Communication of this day's date requesting to be informed whether "under the existing state of affairs at this Port," "in the event of Property being destroyed "or plundered by the Rebels you (we) should be "enabled through Her Majesty's Government to "recover the value thereof."

I am, in reply, to state to you that the enquiry which you have put to Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary being one of a nature which can be decided only by Her Majesty's Government, a Copy of your letter under acknowledgment will be forwarded by an early mail for the information of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign affairs.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

(Signed) FREDERICK HARVEY.

Messrs. SMITH, KING & Co.
Shanghae.

SHANGHAE, 14*th April*, 1853.

To His Excellency
The Hon'ble H. MARSHALL,
&c., &c., &c.

SIR,—Under the existing state of affairs at this Port we beg to enquire whether, in the event of American property being destroyed or plundered by the Rebels, we should be enabled through the United States Government to recover the value thereof.

As Agents for American citizens at a distance we feel it our duty to make this enquiry and shall be obliged by your Excellency's reply.—We have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servants,

(Signed) SMITH, KING & Co.

It will be observed in the reply Sir George Bonham directs his Secretary, Mr. Harvey, to address to Messrs. Smith King & Co., although great precision is used in stating the subject of inquiry, that the reply itself amounts to nothing. Far from endeavouring to satisfy the natural anxiety felt by honorable men for the security of the property of their constituents—the answer at once assumes all the legal chicanery of a chancery suit, and threatens the parties requiring an immediate solution of their doubts, in order that they may know how to act for the best interests of their friends at a distance, with the tedious delays consequent on the reference of a question of instant and paramount importance, to the Foreign Secretary at Downing street "*for his information!*" Really it is a curious thing that a great nation like Britain, should appoint ministers at Foreign courts at liberal salaries, and when a vital question connected with the welfare of that country's commerce and one, perhaps, in which the lives of her subjects may be jeopardized, the reply to the inquiry is not given in the shape of a solution of the question asked, or even yielding the slightest modicum of information as to how her merchants are to act in a case of emergency—but in order to eke out a bald denial of information—the applicants are blandly put off with a verbal recital of their own inquiry and told, in other words, that it is perfectly useless to apply to His Excellency on such a question—since his instructions do not allow him to commit himself on such a nice point! Truly if our Plenipos are not able to deal with such a matter as this, for which the Treaty between Great Britain and China was framed—for what especial purpose are their extraordinary powers given them? What, however, does the treaty say in regard to the subject under discussion? Article first says—

ART. I.—There shall henceforward be peace and friendship between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of China, and between their respective subjects, *who shall enjoy full security and protection for their persons and property within the dominions of the other.*

Here then the subjects of Great Britain are guaranteed, by the very first article of this treaty, to "enjoy full security and protection for their persons and property within the dominions of China," and in the very next Article (No. 2.)—

ART. II.—His Majesty the Emperor of China agrees, that British subjects, with their families and establishments, shall be allowed to reside, for the purpose of carrying on their mercantile pursuits, *without molestation or restraint*, at the cities and towns of CANTON, AMOY, FUCHAU FU, NINGPO, and SHANGHAI.

Herein we see British Merchants and families are to reside at the above named Ports without "molestation or restraint."

But to what purpose these treaty stipulations, unless, they are to be carried out in the spirit as well as the letter?

Further we have in Article VI. a statement why the late war with China was undertaken—and what that was, let the article speak for itself—

ART. VI.—The Government of Her Britannic Majesty having been obliged to send out an expedition *to demand and obtain redress for the violent and unjust proceedings of the Chinese high authorities* towards Her Britannic Majesty's Officers and Subjects, the Emperor of China agrees to pay the sum of Twelve Millions of Dollars, on account of the expenses incurred.

Now whether the "violent and unjust proceedings for which redress is sought" be the acts of persons in legal authority or otherwise, we hold that, so long as Great Britain has a "treaty of peace and friendship" with the Emperor of China,—so long is the Emperor responsible for all acts of violence committed by subjects of China, whether they be at the time of such acts of violence in allegiance to, or in open rebellion against, his Majesty. For, were it possible to be otherwise, all treaties must become a dead letter.

By the tenth article "a fair and regular tariff of Export and Import Customs and other dues," is agreed to be established, which, as is well known, was enacted by the supplementary treaty of the Bogue 8th October, 1843; and has been now paid, during a period of nearly ten years, to the Chinese Government. And for what was this agreed upon and paid to the aforesaid Government, but, for the very protection of that trade and security of the property of British Merchants trading with China. If we cannot demand security to our trade and property—neither can the Chinese Government demand payment of its fees—the one is an equivalent for the other, and should either party fail to do so, the treaty is *pro tanto* virtually abrogated.

Having said thus much with regard to the right of British subjects to protection of their property in China, by the *de facto* government, whatever may be the state of its internal relations with regard to its own subjects. We turn to the case of American citizens.

In dealing with the Reply of H. E. the Hon'ble H. Marshall, the only difficulty we have to contend with, is, that it has been refused publication in our columns. We shall not, however, deem this of much importance as the letter in question has been already printed and copies of it circulated. We then have simply to deal with the tenor of the Hon'ble Commissioner's letter.

Unlike that of H. E. the British Plenipotentiary—it goes at once to the root of the matter, and assuming that all is fair and above board on the part of the merchants applying for security, refers them to the 19th Article of the treaty of Wang-Hya, which we quote to the following effect

ART. XIX.—All citizens of the United States in China peaceably attending to their affairs being placed on a common footing of amity and good will with subjects of China, shall receive and enjoy for themselves, and every thing appertaining to them, the special protection of the local authorities of government, who shall defend them from all insult or injury of any sort on the part of the Chinese. If their dwellings or property be threatened or attacked by mobs, incendiaries or other violent and lawless persons, the local officers on requisition of the consul will immediately despatch a military force to disperse the rioters, and will apprehend the guilty individuals and punish them to the utmost rigor of the law.

But to return; after a courteous acknowledgement of the letter addressed to him, the Commissioner, (who replies *proprid persond*,) adverts to the fact of there being no precedent between China and U. S. America, to establish the practice in the case cited. Presupposing some necessary conditions, he declares the "obligations of China and the duty of American citizens resident in China" to be "perspicuously set forth in the treaty of Wang-Hya."

The American citizen is, "if peaceably attending to his affairs" assured of the special protection of the Chinese Government. He is promised defence against insult, and complete protection from injury on the part of Chinese. The remedy and means of defence are severally pointed out: and, he is further assured that where the obligation of protection is guaranteed, the adequate means is necessarily implied to be forthcoming. Failing due attention to the fulfilment of treaty stipulations, clearly stated more particularly in the above-cited article No. 19, on the demand of the Consul to the Chinese Authorities, the peaceable American citizen has a claim against the Chinese Government, and it becomes the duty of the U. S. Government to make reclamation for the losses of any of its citizens.

The Hon'ble Commissioner's letter then concludes with stating the nature of the struggle, now agitating the heart of the Middle-kingdom—warns American citizens to steer clear of intermeddling with it—and recommends them "to live strictly within the letter of the treaty, and to repose upon the vigilance and good faith of their own government, to attain ultimate indemnity for any lawlessness and violence on the part of Chinese subjects."

We have thus succinctly travelled over the correspondence relative to this very important topic, and we should think there can be little doubt of the responsibility of any Government, for the lawless acts of its people towards foreigners resident in or trading with it on the faith of treaties, and paying moreover the Tariff duties stipulated for. We, therefore, cannot but regard the straightforward reply of the Hon'ble U. S. Commissioner, as far more to the purpose than keeping the Mercantile community in long and anxious suspense upon a question, that involves the necessity of immediate action, and will not brook the delay of old fashioned diplomacy. Had Sir George Bonham, therefore, simply referred to the treaty stipulations without pledging himself or his government to any particular responsibility, beyond the plain terms laid down in the treaty, we deem he would have done better service to his countrymen than by leaving its indefinite "decision to Her Majesty's Government."

THE *Cassini*, French war-steamer, arrived yesterday from Ningpo—every thing was perfectly quiet there.

The U. S. Sloop *Plymouth*, is also in the river.

THE early morning Volunteer Drill has continued throughout the week, the afternoon exercise has been discontinued on account of despatch of the Mail.

THE RACES have been postponed in consequence of the bad weather and despatch of the Mail per *Larriston*—they will come off, we hear, next week on Tuesday and Thursday—weather permitting.

WOULD it not be highly useful at the present time to establish some simple code of signals between this port and Woosung, by means of flags of various colors by day and colored lanterns at night. Something of the kind might be easily organized by officers conversant with these things—and we should think there must be many such now resident amongst us.

WE have no intelligence with regard to H. M. Str. *Hermes* since she left this Port, beyond the statement of a private communication that she was within thirty miles of Chin-keang-foo, on Sunday morning. On the 26th inst., the *Agnes* and *Antelope*, two war-vessels, purchased by the Taoutae for the imperial navy, dropped down the river to complete their crews, and were expected to sail immediately for Nanking.

We are very barren of news this week, and as we are compelled to go to press earlier than usual to save the *Larriston*, we shall have to reserve any later intelligence for our next issue.

THE proclamations we give this week, seem to prognosticate some successes on the part of the Imperialists; but the authenticity of their announcements requires further confirmation before they can be relied on.

EXTRACT of a letter from Dr. D. J. Macgowan, Ningpo :—

On the 14th instant, at 11 A.M., and also at 4½ P.M., and finally at 9 P.M., subterranean noises resembling thunder were heard in this region, which were the precursors of a succession of earthquakes. The first and most violent occurred at 25 minutes to 12 the same night and continued for about fifty seconds. The motion was not undulatory like that of 16th December last, but like the uniform jar of a rail-road car, and less violent. Its direction so far as could be conjectured was about the same. It was blowing at the same time half a gale of wind from the north, with rain. The barometer fell from 30.43 to 30.25. About 20 minutes later, there was a slight shock, and five minutes after that, another so feeble as to be scarcely perceptible. The last shock of the series took place the next day a little before I P.M., it was nearly as sharp but of half the duration of the first one. There was the same remarkable fall of the barometer, unfortunately I cannot say whether the fall on these occasions was gradual, or simultaneous with the earthquake. No damage was done by any of the shocks, and only the first one was of sufficient violence to cause clocks to stop.

PROCLAMATION BY THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE OF SHANGHAE.

Yuen, provisionally-appointed district-magistrate of Shanghae, makes the following announcement, for the purpose of clearly setting forth the state of affairs.

It appears that Nan-king, Chin-keang-foo, Kwa-chow, and Yang-chow have been trodden under foot by the rebels; at present, however, according to the reports of the scouts which have been sent out in all directions, our grand army has been collecting like clouds to the number of 100,000, or more, so that along the banks of the river Yang-tsze-keang, both by land and water, a united attack has been made. The Taou-tse of this region has prepared a number of green-coloured Canton boats, fishing smacks, and lorchas: he has also hired some foreign ships of war, and borrowed a steamer to assist. In a few days these will co-operate with the land forces, and the imperial commissioner Heang-yung, will order up the valiant troops now quartered in Chang-chow and Tan-yang to advance to the attack; by which means they will retake Chin-keang-foo. On the north bank of the Yang-tsze-keang the marquis Ke-shen, Imperial commissioner there, will advance the excellent troops under his command, and attack Yang-chow, and Kwa-chow. At present, Heang-yung at the head of a well-disciplined force is attacking Nan-king, and has obtained several victories, as every body knows. Thus the courage of the rebels is very much damped, and their force diminished: those who have been compelled to follow them are daily dispersing, and one may easily name the day on which they will all be exterminated. On this account I issue this proclamation, to inform you people of Shanghae, that henceforth you may calculate on pursuing your avocations in peace, and carry on trade as before. Let every one be tremblingly obedient. A special proclamation. Do not oppose.

Heen-fung, 3d year, 3d moon, 19th day.
(April 26th, 1853.)

LETTER FROM THE CHINESE GENERAL TO THE TAOU-TAE.

Woo, provincial judge, lieutenant of circuit, &c., announces that he has received an official communication, dated the 17th day of the present moon, (April 24th.)

In obedience to a letter formerly received from the imperial commissioner Heang-yung, I, the lieutenant of circuit, exhorted the gentry and people under my command to collect and transmit provisions for the use of the soldiers in the imperial camp; after which I again received a communication from his Excellency to the following effect:—

"It is evident from the letter of the lieutenant of circuit, that the said intendant has exerted himself much in the public service, in inducing the gentry and merchants so cheerfully to contribute of their substance, which is all very commendable: but our grand army, now encamped under the walls of Nan-king, having made a general assault upon the rebel camp has obtained several victories, and taken possession of more than ten places where they had entrenched themselves, killing upwards of a thousand of the foe, and capturing an immense quantity of military weapons. We have also rescued from their grasp several thousand honest people, whom, after examination had, we have liberated with kind assurances of protection. On the north bank of the river Yang-tsze-keang, at Yang-chow, our grand army has also taken four rebel encampments, and killed 2,000 of the enemy. We are now taking advantage of these successes, and continuing our attacks on every side, in order that we may exterminate them at one blow. Our camp is at present well supplied with provisions from the neighbouring prefectures and districts, who have sent in abundance such things as were requisite for the troops: therefore the supplies which you speak of as about to be forwarded to the camp are no longer needed; let this information be speedily communicated to the people, who must as usual be guided by any orders they may receive from the lieutenant-governor."

Having received the above communication, it is incumbent on me to make known to you gentry and merchants, that it is no longer necessary for you to purchase provisions and forward them to the camp. A special proclamation.

Heen-fung, 3d year, 3d moon, 19th day.
(April 26th, 1853.)

INTELLIGENCE RECEIVED THROUGH THE IMPERIALISTS.

Heang-yung, Ke-shen, Chow-t'een-tsŏ, and Chin-kin-show, imperial commissioners and governors of provinces, had on the 10th and 11th days of the 3d moon, (April 17th and 18th) made a united attack on the rebels, and retaken Yang-chow and Chin-keang-foo. Seven out of eight of the rebel encampments outside of Nan-king had been destroyed, and a rebel chief had been captured, name unknown, having on an embroidered yellow dress, and yellow cap: his body was immediately cut into seven pieces and divided among the seven soldiers who took him, to each of whom Heang-yung gave 1,000 taels of silver. The soldier who had the principal hand in taking the rebel obtained the head, and the other soldiers different parts of his body, which they were to produce when the war was over, and claim to be exalted to official dignity, according to their respective merits. The remaining encampment that belongs to the rebels at Tsze-king-san, outside of Nan-king, it is expected will soon be taken. Inside the city of Nan-king there are still about 5,000 rebels, who do not dare to come out of the city: they set the city gates open, however, and it is suspected that pitfalls or ambuscades are placed there. In order to ascertain the truth of this, Heang-yung lately drove in several hundred cows at the different gates of the city, but no harm happened to them: he therefore gave orders that the city should be surrounded, and when the troops arrive from all quarters, together with the boats having the Canton and Fokien soldiers on board, the united attack both by land and water is to be made, and not a single rebel allowed to escape, in order to prevent their doing any more mischief.

Respectable Chinese who have seen the above account, suspect that it is partly a fabrication.

W. H. M.

THE following remarks made by an intelligent Chinese on reading the proclamation of the District Magistrate of Shanghae, issued on the 26th instant, may not be unacceptable to our readers :—

"We have just heard that a steamer is going to Nan-king to assist, which we cannot help considering a very unadviseable step. The rebels who come from a distance are not acquainted with the power of foreigners, and not without apprehension lest they should mix in the fight. This statement that "vessels of war have been hired," and that "a steamer has been borrowed," will convey the impression that hostilities are intended: and thus, the greedy thirst for momentary gain, may involve the parties in a lengthened contest. Should they be unsuccessful, they will lower their national dignity, and be an object of ridicule to the rebels: should they prevail, they will excite their enmity and rage. But what can one steamer in such circumstances effect? If there be no intention to fight, it is very unwise to assume a hostile appearance, for nothing at all: and if they are determined to make the enemies of our country their own, and wish really to help our imperial master, why did not all the foreigners here combine, and send up their united forces previous to the taking of Nan-king, when they might at one blow have put down the insurrection. Such a movement as the present, however, is only calculated to bring the rebels upon the foreigners: if such be not the result, it is merely because they cannot undertake both a southern and northern expedition at the same time. Moreover the rebels do not know how many nations carry on commercial intercourse at this port, nor from which of them the vessels in question have been hired, nor further whether every foreign nation is inimical to them. Woo, the Taou-tae, can spread reports among the foreigners, is it impossible for him, also, to spread reports among the rebels? The foreigners may perhaps be able to combine together in their operations, but the rebels may also succeed in sowing discord among them."

A Philosopher's feelings on occasion of an Earthquake :—

A. Von Humboldt has touchingly described the impressive and peculiar effect which the experience of an earthquake for the first time produces upon the observer.

"From our earliest childhood, he says, we are accustomed to contrast the mobile element of water with the immobility of the soil on which we stand. All the evidences of our senses have confirmed this belief; but when suddenly the solid earth begins to shake beneath us—an unknown, mysterious, natural power, of which we had no previous conception, presents itself to the mind, and in a moment the illusion of our early days of our whole previous life—is annihilated: we feel the imagined repose of nature vanish, and that we are ourselves transported into the realm of unknown destructive forces. To man, the earthquake conveys a sense of danger of which he knows not the extent or limit." The eruption of a volcano, the flowing stream of lava threatening his habitation, can be fled from; but in the earthquake, turn where he will, danger and destruction are around him, and beneath his feet."

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I should like to draw your closer attention to a subject treated of in the last number of your paper, in which I believe we have all a very direct and personal interest; and upon which, therefore, in common with others, I conceive I have a right to say a few words. I allude to the notice lately issued by the new Packet-Agent.

Are you quite sure, Mr. Editor, that the duties of that office have hitherto been conducted in a manner so entirely worthy of imitation?

Have you Mr. Editor such a fond remembrance of the scrambles of your youth, that you so anxiously desire in your older age to continue the sport; with only the substitution of the valuable advices affected in the commerce of a flourishing place like Shanghae, for oranges and nuts? And have you Mr. Editor been yourself so successful in these gambols that you so strongly advocate their continuance?

There may Mr. Editor be great advantages in such a system; (or rather want of system,) but, for myself, I must confess I would gladly see a new state of things, and in my humble opinion, the step now taken by the Packet-agent is a move in the right direction. If supported by the community in general, not only may letters and papers be delivered under the new regime more expeditiously, but with infinitely better guarantee of their reaching their rightful owners—instead therefore of you so blindly lending yourself to abuse him, you might, one would think, be much more valuably employed, (as he is so very young an officer,) in the endeavour to forward his present views; or else, in the suggestion of better.

Surely Mr. Editor there can be but few people in Shanghae, who consider their correspondence of so very little importance, as not to signify whether it reaches their own hands or those of any one else; and but few therefore, can approve of such absurd nonsense as that of your own correspondent *Jefferson Brick*—who in attempting to ridicule an important subject, about which in reality there was nothing ridiculous, has aptly enough illustrated that elegant hyperbole, with which he concludes his brilliant production.

I must apologize for trespassing so long upon public attention, but I cannot conclude without suggesting to you the impropriety of adopting as your own, the ripened spleen of contancorous little people without, at all events, exerting yourself in the first place to arrive at facts.

Justice and discretion Mr. Editor, not party and prejudice, should be the motto of an independent journal.—Yours,

ANON.

Shanghae, 26th April, 1853.

As we are quite as desirous as *Anon* of fair play, we willingly give insertion to his philippics against ourselves which, we shall take an early opportunity of replying to.

WE fully concur in the main arguments of the writer of the following letter, and believe his sentiments will be re-echoed by the majority at the port :—

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

MR. EDITOR,—Though not an advocate for fighting, I believe wars are often over-ruled for good. Thus, the last war with China, has been regarded by philanthropists and Christians, as it opened the five ports to foreign intercourse, where missionaries were immediately sent,—and are now proclaiming that Gospel, which alone can truly civilize, elevate and ennoble the nations of the earth. These missionaries have been gradually gaining the confidence of the people and paving the way for future good. At Shanghae particularly the prejudice against foreigners has been very much overcome. In addition to this, trade has greatly increased, and foreign goods are becoming more generally in demand. Clocks, watches, lamps, looking-glasses, glass-ware, &c., &c., are not now strangers in Chinese shops. Even prints,—but particularly white cotton goods, twilled and plain, —find a ready sale among the Celestials. I am informed that much of the cotton goods sold at Shanghae, now finds its way to the interior of the country where it is called—heaven-made cloth—as they imagine none but gods could weave it so wide. This much for reciprocal good has already been accomplished; but all these advantages would be greatly multiplied, if the whole country were open to foreign intercourse. We have, therefore, been hoping, and from the signs of the times, believing, that, if the Chinese are left to fight it out themselves, the present war will result in this much desired end; or at least, bring about a crisis, which will induce foreign nations, to demand it with propriety and success. If this belief is well founded, as many think it is, all foreign interference, at present, is much to be lamented. It may only tend to increase the prejudice against us, without producing any material good. The difficulty is this—we know too little about the capacity of the aspiring dynasty to aid in its elevation, and too much of the incapacity of the present government, to try to prop it up. Let us look then for a few facts.

It has been often said, that the so called revolutionists are nothing more than a band of robbers. If so, they rob on a large scale—somewhat like more civilized nations where they take whole provinces. But what shall we say, or think of that government which permits such thieving in the heart of the country for two years or more, without stopping it? If they are nothing more than a band of robbers, the government is beneath contempt. But we do not *know* that they are robbers. Their enemies are a matter of charge SAY

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AMERICUS.

April, 12th 1853.

THE horrid barbarity narrated in the following is most revolting to humanity:—

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

DEAR SIR,—Your readers will probably be interested in hearing some authentic facts about the condition of the country people at this time, and I will therefore give you some particulars of a case which occurred in this neighbourhood, a few days ago.

On Friday last a man of some property by the name of *Tsong* in the village called *Tan-ka-jaw*, between Shanghai and Kong-wan on the Woosung road, was visited in the afternoon by a band of forty men who demanded a pet of rice apiece. Two of them were not satisfied however with this, and after the others had gone demanded 20,000 cash in addition. The man offered them 8,000, to which after a great deal of wrangling they agreed. He then told them they must give him a receipt, which they refused and said they would not be responsible for their companions' future exactions. During all the discussion which went on, he had contrived to send for assistance, which came after dark, and the men were taken prisoners. On Saturday morning they were *burnt to death* at a temple on the Kong-wan road about two miles from the consular Ferry. On Sunday, the Pawchangs and head men of the surrounding villages met and determined to adopt a signal for future attacks. A gong is to be sounded where the danger exists and all within hearing are to come to the rescue. They also resolved to burn to death any thieves they might catch, without mercy.

There is a report current among the Chinese that four Canton men who had been plundering on the East side of the river shared the same fate on one day last week.

The occurrence of these things shows the very disturbed state of affairs among the Chinese; but the cruelty of the punishment inflicted on the offenders will not appears strange to those who have seen a crowd set upon a thief in the streets of Shanghai. No doubt most of your readers have seen men thrown down on the stones and nearly beaten to death for the theft of a few cash, as has happened to.—Your obedient servant,

RUSTICUS.

CHINA.

VISIT TO A FOH-KIEN COLONY ON HANG-CHAU BAY.

(From Dr. MACGOWAN'S *Note Book.)*

The profound ignorance of Chinamen respecting foreign countries, occasions no surprise when we discover their limited knowledge of their own land. If information be desired concerning any place, it must be sought on the spot, and in proportion as inquiries are made at a distance therefrom they will prove unsatisfactory. There is, for example, a walled city in this prefecture, not twenty-four hours distant, concerning which very discordant accounts are given by the people of Ningpo. We are told that they have neither gods nor priests; that they hold intercourse with each other by a peculiar dialect, resembling the cackling of geese, and live in seclusion, forming no matrimonial connexions beyond their city walls. Those who are less informed on matters beyond the prospect of their own homes, gravely assure us that the ancestors of the inhabitants of this mysterious city were once animals, having undergone a gradual transformation.

Myths of this kind are common in China, and as the people referred to come originally from the maritime part of the Foh-kien province, it is not unlikely that a legend current at Fuh-chau, concerning the inhabitants of an adjacent village, has been transferred in a measure to these colonists. Once upon a time, as the story goes,—when the province was divided into many petty states, one of them was infested by a ferocious wild beast, which, by its frequent depredations became a terror to the country, as it defied the daring of every hunter and the valor of the greatest warriors.—At length, the king of that state, proffered the hand of his daughter, as a prize to any destroyer of this pest; and not long after a monstrous animal, or ogre having some resemblance to a dog, captured it, and demanded the princess in marriage. As he could not but fulfil his engagement the king was glad to be apprized of the fact, that the ogre could be transformed into a man, by a close confinement of fifty days, provided, that, during this period he was not exposed to human gaze. The experiment was accordingly tried, but his majesty's curiosity got the ascendancy, and on the forty-ninth day, he unluckily took a peep at the nascent son-in-law, and thus checked the transmuting process ere the head had been wholly transformed! The canine countenance of the aspiring animal was so repulsive that the king refused to give him the fair lady; whereupon, he carried her away forcibly. The doggish aspect of a clan near the provincial city, descendants of this couple, attests, it is said, the truth of the narrative; and although ordinary minds may entertain doubts respecting it, there are those in the West, sometimes denominated philosophers, who would be slow to regard it as a baseless legend. Does it not in fact afford the best possible evidence that can be adduced in favor of the "Developement Hypothesis," as propounded by the school of Manboddo, Lamarck, and Oken? In groping after our pedigree, these profound thinkers, it will be remembered, discovered that in high antiquity, certain gelatinous masses of amorphous matter, underwent such changes, as gradually to develop animal existence, and it appears an impulse was then given to those beings which induced a habit of restless change, until the *simiæ* were thrust upon the stage, and finally, that some ambitious monkey, shuffling off his hairy coil, assumed the human form! Now we submit that the prevalence of myths, like the above, amongst this ancient people, affords support, to the idea of the slimy origin of our ancestral monad, which such physiologists should appreciate.

A night's journey by water, brought us to the beautiful village of *San-tsi-shi*, seventy *le* north of Ningpo city, in the district of *Tsz'ki*; the sun had not dawned when we passed near that opulent city, and therefore we need not stop to describe it in this place. In this village there is a fair held on the third, seventh, thirteenth, seventeenth, twenty-third and twenty-seventh of every month; hence its name, — *Three-seven-market*. Other large villages in this part of the country, in like manner derive their names from their market days, as *Ni-luh-shi*, or place where fairs are held on those days of the month, which are expressed by a *two* or a *six*.

Tsz'ki is noted as the residence of numerous capitalists the greater part of whom have their large family mansions in San-tsi-shi, and in the villages adjacent, hence, there is probably no part of China which appears to such advantage. The country in the neighbourhood of Chapu, has been extolled as the garden of China, but it falls far below this part of Tsz'ki in every particular. This is indicated by the attire of the peasants, the size and good condition of the dwellings, the number of monumental edifices, and other signs of prosperity. None of those miserable tenements, the unmistakeable evidence of squalid poverty, which abound in every other part of China, are to be seen here. Much of the wealth of the district has been acquired by traffic in drugs. Tsz'ki men have agents in every part of the empire collecting medicines of every description, or in vending them: they have accordingly erected a costly temple dedicated to the Physic king as the emperor Shin-núng, the divine husbandman is styled. It is a fine specimen, of what, for want of a more expressive term, we call the Nomadic style of architecture. Besides the usual suite of halls and courts, it is provided with two stages for theatrical representations. The largest is in front of the shrine and image of the god of medicine; the other is opposite the lares and penates. The tutelary god of the province of Sz'chuen, whence drugs are chiefly derived, has a place of honor in this temple. Adjoining is a hall for conversazione and feasting, with a garden arranged according to the most approved forms of Chinese taste. Its winding grottos, craggy hills, pools for gold-fish; over which small bridges are thrown—with here and there on projecting peaks, a tea-house, with flowers and shrubs in pots—the whole being overshadowed by the unfading foliage of lofty camphor trees, rendered the prospect beautiful though highly grotesque.

At this point, after an unusual amount of chaffering, for laborers here seemed to attach an extraordinary value to their services, we engaged sedans to bear us to *Kwan-hai*, the town occupied by the people concerning whom our curiosity had been excited. In this part of China pedestrians are apt to be put out of humour, by the roads, as the narrow footpaths are called, even though as at Tsz'ki, they may be well flagged, on account of the frequency and abruptness of their turnings: twenty-times in the short distance of a mile, one is obliged to turn off at right angles, on one side or the other; not to avoid a hill, rock, or any impediment, for they are carried through flat rice fields. Which, to say nothing of the great quantity of land taken up, the additional and expensive flagging required, and the amount of labor uselessly expended on them, these badly arranged highways cost the inhabitants much time and fatigue in their daily pursuits.

A few *le*, brought us to the base of the range of hills which forms the northern boundary of the Tsz'ki plain, at a point where Pear Pass opened to our view. It was a beautiful, umbrageous spot, by the side of a murmuring brook; where, in a spacious temple some of the unhappy and misguided people had assembled to worship Holy Mother, Queen of Heaven. A missionary of a system not dissimilar to Buddhism, might have addressed them, in apostolic language slightly modified, "Whom ye ignorantly worship, her declare I unto you," and he would scarcely have given offence, but to be met with, by stern uncompromising iconoclasts, feelings of a hostile character are almost necessarily awakened. Systems of religion generally, which appeal to the senses, eagerly press into their service the magnificence of natural scenery, which is admirably calculated to give effect to their meretricious and imposing *culte*. In this respect the votaries of Buddha invariably display judgment and taste, for their monasteries, nunneries and temples are always found occupying sites, where nature appears grand or lovely.

The *Yih* family with public spirit which is much extolled, erected at this place a solid pagoda of hewn granite, which though but about thirty feet high, formed by its elegant and slender outline a striking object:—these structures are supposed to be an antidote, to public calamities of every description.

Quitting the plain, bare rice fields were exchanged for terraced patches of wheat and pulse, and orchards filled with leafless trees, showing plainly that winter partook more of a lounging character, than is usual in such a low latitude. The sombre aspect which the pine, yew, and cypress, gave to the scene was relieved by more cheerful evergreens,—the bushy arbutus, the slender bamboo, and the majestic camphor, and as if to indicate that we were not beyond the confines of tropical vegetation, a representative of the graceful palm-family, occasionally came to view in the *Raphis flavelli-formis*. The arbutus of this place is renowned for the excellence and size of its fruit, which is as large as a damson. Camphor is not procured from the tree in this part of China, but its timber is invaluable; this with many other useful trees, not indigenous on the other side of the Pacific, might be successfully cultivated in California or Oregon: I have several camphor trees packed up, waiting an opportunity to forward to any of our Trans-Pacific friends who will favor their introduction. The hardy Raphis, or coir palm, affords in its fibrous bracts, material, not only for all the ropes and brushes, required by the husbandmen, but supplies them with shaggy cloaks impervious to rain. Men and boys were actively engaged in cutting grass and brushwood from the hill sides, shaving so closely that the ground seemed as if swept clean, giving an aspect of extreme sterility to the whole landscape.

(To be continued.)

EHRENBERG & MACGOWAN, ON THE DUST SHOWERS OF CHINA.

From the Proceedings of the Berlin Academy of Sciences.

Baron Humboldt, informed the meeting that he had received intelligence from China regarding showers of dust which had occurred there.

Dr. Ehrenberg then stated, that he had himself received from Dr. Macgowan of Ningpo, a sample of the dust, for microscopic analysis. Dr. Macgowan who is a physician at Ningpo, published the following particulars in the *Chinese Repository* for June, 1850, which, with the specimen, reached Berlin in January.*

The publisher of the *Chinese Repository*† adds, in a note.

(Baron Humboldt, remarked that Dr. Macgowan, had himself expressed a similar opinion.)

The specimen sent to me, was contained in a small paper packet, having been forwarded by Dr. Macgowan's agent in London. I herewith submit the results of my microscopic examination.

Although Dr. Macgowan's communication in the *Chinese Repository*, in relation to the fall of dust at Ningpo March 1850, speaks of it as being of a yellow color, yet the sample received here is grey, containing coarse fibres which the *Lupe* shows to be small pieces of woody fibre. Assuming the sample to be correct, the result of the examination is one of great scientific interest. I have made a very careful examination of the substance, with the following results:—

ANALYSIS OF DUST GATHERED AT NINGPO, CHINA, MARCH, 1850.

The dust is of a grey color and contains many variegated matted fibres, and pieces of white wood, which even can be recognized by the naked eye, but the *late* magnifying two to four times render them very plain. In the mixture is a fine grey dust which resembles passage-dust. From ten analyzes, the following thirty six microscopic substances were obtained—

Polygastern: 6.

Arcella reticulata?—Eonotia amphioxys—Coconema lepocerus—Gallionella distans—Diffugia oligodon—Pinnicularia borealis.

Phytolitharien: 10.

Lithocheta simplex—Lithodermatium—Lithodontium Burea, L. hirsutum, L. Platypodon, L. rostratum—Lithostylidium amphisbon, L. angulatum, L. calcaratum—L.' Clepsamnidium, L. denticulatum, L. læve, L. obliquum, L. quadratum, L. tudæ, L. spiriferum, L. trabecula—Spongolithis acicularis, S. merogongyla?

Soft Vegetable Substances: 9.

a Simple, smooth, pilous.
b Pilous, thick and short, shaped like the beak of a bird.
c Various cellular textures, without spirules: frequently with *Lithostylidium clepsamnidium* and pieces of grass.
d White fibres of plants (cotton)†
e Blue
f Red
g Black
h Green
i Brown
} Fibres of plants (dyed cotton manufactures.)†

Animal Particles: 2.

Red fibres of wool (both ends pencil-shaped.)
Butterfly-dust.

Unorganic forms: 2.

Small green columnar crystals.
Shapeless masses of crushed sand.

It is proper to observe that the Polygastern *Eunotia amphioxys*, and *Pinnumtaria borealis*, most frequently occur, they are of a greenish color as when alive, they are often double (in small particles capable of propagating.)

The grasses are very prominent, and also a few fragments of fresh water *Spongolithis*.

The hair and fibres of plants are quite evidently those of manufactured cottons dyed, being closely matted together chiefly of a blue color, with green and black.

The red animal hairs, were evidently manufactured wool.

None of the 38 substance are peculiar, either to that, or any other country. None of them are maritime. None show a mixture with fossil earths.

The green prismatic crystals show some relation to volcanic dust, yet the polarity of light glass is not observable.

Perhaps Dr. Macgowan has preserved two samples of this meteor dust, some of the recent fall, and some of that which fell March 16, 1846, an account of which, appeared in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, February 1847, No. 176 page 193, in a communication of Dr. Macgowan from Dr. Bellot, to which I made reference in my paper on passage dust. (Proceedings of the Academy, 1847 page 394‡).

So I am in doubt, whether, the specimen now forwarded, is that of 1846, accidently sent for that of 1850, which should be yellow. If an exchange of this kind has taken place, the present analysis has interest of another kind. Mr. Piddington has stated, that in the dust of 1847, there were white, black and brown hairs. Also fine red spires which Dr. Cantor & Grant held to be conferva. Very probably these are the matted fibres contained in the present sample, of various colors which I have stated to be colored fibres of cloth. Such fibres are also found in blotting or filtering paper, and have been taken for the conferva in botanical investigations as in the case of the *Leptonilus polychrus*, by M. Bisoletto. *(De alcune alche microscopiche* Saggio del Bisoletto Trieste 1832, p. 41 Tab. XVII, f. 1—4.) According to M. Bisoletto fibre got from the filter into *Aqua menthæ piperitæ (aqua naphæ)* which he took for conferva. The same kind of fibre is to be found in the dust of our houses, and also in meteor dust, as I have already shown. Perhaps this detritus has come for clothing; botanists need to exercise care that they do not describe them as pertaining to plants.

Further information shall be sought by correspondence, with Dr. Macgowan.

* It may be found in the *Chinese Repository* for November 1848.

FROM THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES,

TOME QUINZIEME, 15TH AUGUST, 1852,

BY M. LEON FAUCHER,

ON THE PRODUCTION AND DECURRENCY OF GOLD.

(Translated from the French, for this Paper.)

(Continued from No. 140.*)*

On the placers, a workman is worth at least 1 £ sterling per day. The men who return to the towns with some substance will no longer work, and imagine that they have acquired a right to live without doing anything. Goods are also very dear. At Mount Alexander, flour is 5*d.* a lb., (nearly 60 centimes the ½ kilogram:) Ham and Butter 2*s.* 6*d.* (about 3*fr.* 45 cents the ½ kilogram); oats are sold a 18*s.* the bushel (6½ francs the hectolitre.) In the month of August, flour was worth only 5*d.* the lb., and oats 4*s.* the bushel at Sydney market, and were then a much higher price than that of the years of scarcity in the marts of Europe.

Two principal causes have concurred, in all countries where the discovery of a rich placer has suddenly enriched the gold-dust collectors, to superinduce the prodigious rise of commodities the most necessary to life. In the first place, a population augmenting more rapidly than the means of subsistence, the price of provisions being in greater demand must necessarily rise, and the increase in value, in similar cases, is by no means in proportion to the insufficiency of quantity. Who is not aware that a deficit of a sixth or even of a tenth in the wheat harvest causes an augmentation of price often double and sometimes treble! France and England experienced it in 1846. It may even be affirmed that, without facility of communication and cheap carriage, the consequences of the dearth would have then been far more fatal. Can one be astonished, therefore, that in countries where civilization has scarcely been implanted, without good roads, canals, or rail-roads, the evil attains, from the every outset, gigantic proportions?

Another cause is the actual abundance of precious metals. Gold, when it is gathered by handfuls, instead of acquiring it in small quantities and with difficulty, invariably depreciates in price. Nevertheless, with gold as with silver, the loss of value is only manifested by the increase of price of other things. The nominal value of the monetary token still remains the same; but its power decreases in proportion to the increase of its quantity, unless external causes, such as a superabundant importation of merchandize, momentarily re-establishes the equilibrium.

At present each stage of increase in gold-digging in Australia, operates detrimentally upon the culture of the soil or the rearing of flocks. Van Dieman's Land, which nourished the other districts of Australia, may very well, this year, be wanting in corn itself. The harvest, it is true, exhibited most magnificent promise at the end of 1851; but how to reap it and sow the corn again in an island that has no more labourers and is daily becoming more depopulated?

This position is critical; with any other people than the Anglo-Saxon race, it would be looked upon as desperate. A few more months' neglect, will lose them much more than their wool, for the flocks without proper care will perish. In order to form that capital on which depended the future success of Australian agriculture, had already taken up a quarter of a century. Without a large immigration not of gold seekers but of men brought up to a pastoral life, before the close of 1852, it will be irrecoverably be destroyed. England is aroused somewhat tardily to the danger; but she spares nothing now to prevent that calamity. The governor of Australia beholds the arrival of emigrants with terror, so long as they form only new recruits to the crowds of miners and aid, by their addition, to make provisions still dearer. He had even urged the secretary of state for the colonies to direct the superabundant population to other countries. But in all cases, if there were no governmental obligation, voluntary emigration did not cease. From Liverpool alone 2,000 persons took passage each month for either Sydney or Melbourne. In England, Scotland, and Ireland, there were not ships enough for the emigrants; never was there greater activity in the dock-yards.

Be it however well understood the deficiency of Australia, is an agricultural population. The Islands situate at the North of Great Britain and the highlands of Scotland contain a large surplus population, which, without finding hard labour, too often die of hunger on an almost barren soil. Twenty or thirty thousand of these industrious households, hired to cultivate the fields of Van Dieman's Land or to tend the flocks of New South Wales, would cease to be a burthen on British charity and would save Australia from ruin. Subscription lists have already been opened in England for this purpose, and the colony itself is about to take part in the same undertaking, for Sir John Pakington has informed Sir G. Fitzroy, that the government had placed at the disposal of the local legislature, the revenue that might accrue from the licenses and crown rights leviable on the working of the gold-fields. At this moment, (August 1852,) the port of London encloses a whole fleet of merchant-ships ready to set sail for Australia, and which will transport 23,000 persons, besides carrying out 30,000 tons of merchandize.

In the meantime, the British government by yielding up the rights of the Crown on all precious metals, has saved Australia. The colonial revenue are nearly doubled by this timely measure. In truth, the tax of 30*s.* a month, supposing it to be levied on sixty thousand miners working eight months in the year, would yield 18,000,000 francs or 720,000 £ sterling. A tax of sixty shillings, that is sought to be established but is opposed by the miners would therefore produce 1,440,000 £ sterling. In the absence of English cultivators, whose good-will is uncertain, and who, coming from far, cost a great deal, there are ample means to import a population of Hindoos or Chinese.

The production of the gold-fields of Australia, which we must now endeavour to determine, does not appear to have exceeded a million and a half sterling in 1851 from all the working grounds; but then it is known that the working had only begun towards the middle of May in the province of Sydney; and in the province of Victoria towards the end of September. In the month of January 1852 ten thousand miners were counted at work in the numerous gold-fields, connected with Sydney; the produce varied between 12 and 15,000 ounces a week. This reckoning 8 months of labour a year would give about 31 million francs at the current price of gold in the colony, and 35 millions at the rate of English money, but the population of the placers will increase in 1852, and a moderate calculation would give 40 to 50 millions of francs as that year's production of gold in that province alone.

(To be continued.)

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 28TH APRIL, 1853.

THE weather of the past week has continued seasonable, marked by alternating showers, thunder, lightning, and clear sky. The temperature remaining cool and pleasant although slightly above the average of three years. The rapid progress of vegetation is at no time more marked than at this season, when a single day produces a change, perceptible to the most indifferent gazer.

The community has again been startled from its propriety by the occurrence of no less than two undulations of the earth's surface within the last six days—both, however, less violent than on former occasions—one occurred at 4.05 P.M. of the 23d and the second at 7.10 P.M. of the 24th. No damage has been done that we have heard of.

TABLE

MEAN DAILY READINGS OF BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

April.		Barometer.		Aneroid.	Thermometer.			Wind.		Rain.	
					1853		Mean of 3 years				
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1853	Mean of 3 years	1853	Mean	Minimum		1853	1853	1853	Mean of 3 years
22	S.	29.88	30.11	29.73	66.0	56.0	59.5	N.N.W. to E.S.E.		1.70	0.80
24	S.	29.87	30.17	29.74	59.5	57.0	57.0	S.E.		0.01	0.03
25	M.	29.89	30.05	29.74	61.0	58.0	61.5	E.N.E. to E.	N. to N.E.	0.03	0.14
26	Tu.	29.88	30.10	29.74	59.0	58.0	55.0	N.N.W. to N.N.E.	E. to E.N.E.	0.05	0.26
27	W.	30.00	30.18	29.82	60.0	53.0	59.5	N.E. to S.E.	S.	0.00	0.34
28	Th.	29.91	30.08	29.75	61.0	54.0	61.5	S.S.E. to S.E.	S.E.	0.00	0.00
									Total	1.79	1.59
Shanghae, 29th April, 1853.] Mean					61.0		59.0				

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the mean of two observations taken daily and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

* This has been already re-published in the *North-China Herald*, No. 113.
† Do. do.

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. MEREDITH,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.
N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, Saint Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature. (Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF 50 YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works; accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact. (Signed) WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England, Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.

To Professor Holloway,

Dear Sir,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

Copy of a Letter from John Porter, an Agriculturist, residing at Newborough, near Hexham, dated May 15th, 1850.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of the leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years, which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent Surgeons here, and was an inmate of Newcastle Infirmary for four weeks. After various modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as incurable, Having heard so much of your Pills and Ointment I determined to try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is more remarkable I was engaged twelve hours a day in the Hay Harvest, and although I have followed my laborious occupation throughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my complaint. (Signed) JOHN PORTER.

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Brookhouse, Lothian Road, Edinburgh, dated April 29th, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject, from time to time, to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the pain could not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and thought the would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after persevering for three weeks the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years. (Signed) FRANCIS ARNOT.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs,	Chilblains,	Pistulas,	Sore-throats,
Bad Breasts,	Chapped	Gout,	Skin-diseases,
Burns,	hands,	Glandular	sea,
Bunions,	Corns (Soft),	Swellings,	Scurvy,
Bite of Mos-	Cancers,	Lumbago,	Sore-heads,
chetoes,	and Contracted	Piles,	Tumours,
Sand-Flies,	and Stiff	Rheumatism,	Ulcers,
Coco-bay,	Joints,	Scalds,	Wounds
Chiego-foot,	Elephantiasis,	Sore Nipples,	Yaws,

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 6d., 3s. and 5s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box.

Exports of Silk Piece Goods, &c., from Shanghae to the United States of America—1851-52 & 1852-53.

Articles.	1st July, 1852 to 31st Jan., 1853.	1st July, 1851 to 31st Jan., 1852.
Long Pongees, ..pieces	24,545	34,833
Handkerchiefs, .. „	685	7,475
Nankeen Pongees, „	6,650	„
Satins, „	„	450
Lutongs, „	2,025	„
Gauzes, „	50	„
Barcoota, „	4,375	8,993
Sorts, „	570	1,561
Sewing Silk, ...lbs.	1,000	1,000
Raw Silk, ...peculs	270	209
Canes, ... „	2,193	„
Fire Crackers, ...boxes	18,999	„
Preserved Ginger, .. „	200	„
Fans, ...cases	21	„
Wool, ...bales	10	„

Memo: of Imports of British Cotton Goods at Shanghae, 1st January to 31st December, 1849 & 1852.

Kind.	1852	1851	1850	1849
Grey Shirtings,	1,288,000	1,121,583	710,563	806,788
White Do.	216,000	377,262	271,031	254,379
Fancy, Colored & Prtd. Cottons	245,000	110,117	37,121	47,707
Total Pieces	1,749,000	1,608,962	1,118,715	1,169,074

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.*—Planet, (*vid* Hongkong), Balmoral, Cherokee, and Nightingale.

Liverpool.—Secret, Security, Eliza Moore, Ashmore, Sir Henry Pottinger, and Monarch.

Bombay.—Eliza, and Lanrick.

Singapore.—Alceste, and Amoy.

Hongkong.—Audax, Ions, & Island Queen.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Apr. 27	Nymph	B. schr	106	Wilson	Hongkong	Apr. —	Opium	Dent, Beale and Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Apr. 22	Hermes	HM Str		Fishbourne	Nanking		
„ 24	Richard Allsop	A. ship	830	Kenny	Amoy&Ji'tong	Sundries	Russell and Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'toms House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Eugenia	1	April 3	Chl. sh.	714	Faulke	Lindsay and Co.	London	Early
Larriston	754	Apr. 19	B. str.	215	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Hongkong	30th Inst.
Nymph		Apr. 27	B. schr	106	Wilson	Dent, Beale and Co.	Hongkong	Early
Racer	266	Feb. 11	A. ship	1697	Steele	Russell and Co.	London	Early
Sassoon Family		Mar. 7	B. brig	190	Iving	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.		
Ulidia	751	Apr. 14	B. bark	236	McCleery	Reiss and Co.	Hongkong	Early
William the IV.		.....	B. bark	176	*Laid up*	James Baird.	Heaving down	hulk

BRITISH, AMERICAN, & FRENCH MEN-OF-WAR AT THE PORT OF SHANGHAE.

Name	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander
—*British.*—					
Lily	Brig	12	432	125	Com. Sanderson.
Hermes, *(At Nanking)*	Steamer	6	833	120	Com. E. G. Fishbourne.
Salamander,	Steamer	6	816	160	Com. Ellman.
—*American.*—					
Susquehanna,	Str.-F.-S.	9	2500	350	Capt. Buckannan.
—*French.*—					
Cassini, *(At Ningpo)*	Steamer	6	..	125	Capt. De Plas.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons—*Yards*	Printed & Colred. Cottons—*Yards*	Woollens—*Pieces*	Long Ells—*Pieces*	Cotton Yarn, &c.
Secret,	Liverpool	213	Sep. 25	1,446,750	168,400	576		
Security,	Liverpool	305	Oct. 21					
Flannet, (*vid* H'kong)	London	421	Nov. 8	1,750,000			3,140	
Eliza Moore,	Liverpool	317	„ 24	2,575,190	364,960	240		
Ashmore,	Liverpool	513	Dec. 20	3,109,546	242,512	1,304	960	
Balmoral,	London	356	Jany. 1	2,265,487		360	388	
Sir Henry Pottinger,	Liverpool	534	„ 8	2,858,078	62,000			
Monarch,	Liverpool	337	„ 31	2,067,263	85,940	384		8,000
Cherokee,	London	278	„ 31	1,424,500	86,700		2,000	
Nightingale,	London	1066	Feb. 4	3,874,036	260,600	1,852		

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 22nd APRIL, 1853.

The weather of the past week has been pleasant and seasonable, although the average temperature has been a few degrees below the average of three years. The rain of yesterday which will probably usher in warmer weather has greatly benefited the various crops. The Chinese are busy in preparing their fields and may be seen digging in the bean crop which has sprung up during the past month. As phenomena of the week are to be noted another shock of an earthquake at 7.30 A.M. of the 17th, and the unusual state of the atmosphere on the 19th and 20th—tending to prove the statement that an earthquake never occurs here without being followed by this remarkable fabulous appearance, although the converse is certainly not true.

TABLE

MEAN DAILY READINGS OF BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

April.		Barometer.		Aneroid.	Thermometer.			Wind.			Rain.	
					1853							
Day of Month.	*Day of Week.*	1853	*Mean of 3 years*	1853	*Mean*	*Minimum*	*Mean of 3 years*	1853	1852	1852	1853	*Mean of 3 years*
16	S.	30.26	30.14	30.05	50.0	48.0	60.0	N.E. to N.		S.E.	0.07	0.16
17	*S.*	30.18	30.22	30.06	53.0	48.0	58.5	N.N.W. to N.W.		S.E.	0.00	0.21
18	M.	30.19	30.23	30.01	58.5	46.0	63.0	S.W. to S.		S.E.	0.03	0.03
19	Tu.	30.17	30.16	30.03	64.0	49.0	69.5	S.S.W. to S.S.E.		S.E. to S.S.E.	0.59	0.61
20	W.	30.22	30.03	30.08	62.5	53.0	67.5	N.N.W. to S.S.E.		S.	0.00	0.66
21	Th.	30.14	29.99	30.01	63.0	53.0	68.5	S.E. to S.S.E.		W.	0.00	0.15
22	F.	29.90	30.01	29.73	61.5	56.0	66.0	S.S.E. to S.E.		S.S.W. to N.E.	0.80	0.09
Shanghae, 22d April, 1853.			Mean		58.7		62.4			Total	0.87	0.71

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON	*Congou*	*Caper*	*Scented Caper*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Scented Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
1848-49,	33,877,570	.....	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	458,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,673,558	118,062	967,767	49,240	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,433,346	47,107,914	17,218
1849-50, In 89 vessels	39,552,200	.....	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	.....	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	.....	3,030,000	312,100	4,811,300	9,120,400	53,969,300	16,131
1850-51, In 114 „	46,193,800	16,900	1,772,800	2,366,500	1,301,900	716,100	20,000	3,207,900	55,696,800	176,700	767,700	53,000	3,143,600	368,400	4,605,000	9,036,000	63,732,800	21,348
1851-52, In 114 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Estimated	65,059,400	22,000
1851-52, { Increase,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,327,600	1,652
1851-52, { Decrease.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE,

FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO 30th JUNE, 1852.

Destination	No. of Vessels	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mary and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Yg. Hyson*	*Gunpowder.*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Bales*
Great Britain,	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,223,000	20,333
United States,	36	3,100,000	.....	.....	500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	1,600,000	1,000,000	7,400,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	715
Australia,	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000,000	.....
Continent,	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500,000	.....
San Francisco,	—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150,000	.....
Coastwise,	—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000,000	.....
Halifax, Nova Scotia,	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800,000	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,673,000	20,431

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN DIRECT,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mary and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	Total *Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	Total *Green*	Grand Total	*Silk* Bales	*Silk Piece Goods*	*Wood* Piculs	*Wool* Bales
In 3	Vessels,	1852—	July Total..													1,476,003	4,777			
In 8	„		Augt. „ „													3,895,652	5,363	3 cases		
In 9	„		Sept. „ „													3,326,387	3,654			72
In 7	„		Oct. „ „													4,263,745	3,600			47
In 9	„		Nov. „ „													3,527,338	1,159		150	69
In 2	„		Dec. „ „													826,000	83			
In 5	„	1853—	Jany. „ „													2,339,865	2,271			24
In 7	„		Feby. „ „													4,376,784	840			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mar. 1	Thomas Royden,	891	London.....													24,763,764	21,146	3 cases	150	216
„ 1	Ennadale,	343	London.....													981,065				
„ 5	Bon Accord,	386	London.....													330,000				
„ 9	S. V. Given,	372	London.....													405,600	394			
„ 12	Duke of Portland,	533	London.....													618,376	308			
„ 19	Leopard,	300	Liverpool....													559,560	132			
„ 20	Erle,	475	London.....													.....	31			
„ 21	Cornelia,	700	London.....													235,500	285			423
„ 25	Mary Shepherd,	625	London.....													750,000	29			
„ 30	Geelong,	363	London.....													.....	77			
„ 30	Wm. Watson,	480	London.....													250,000	747			39
April 5	Carib,	434	Liverpool....													450,000				13
„ 19	Cathaya,	493	London.....													502,420	652			
„ 19	Countess of Winton,	362	Liverpool....													351,266				
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,223,385	23,801	.....	.....	.....

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	Total *Green*	*Congou and Souchong*	*Pouchong*	*Pekoe*	*Oolong*	*Orange Pekoe*	Total *Black*	Total Pounds	*Raw Silk* Piculs	*Silk Piece Goods*	Pcs.
In 1	Vessel,	1852—	July Total..					6,100		6,100	237,500					237,500	243,600			
In 2	„		Augt. „ „	786,500	47,200	101,400	118,400	140,400	93,500	1,287,700	27,700					27,700	1,315,400	56.00	15,610	
In 6	„		Sept. „ „	2,284,800	209,400	246,900	368,900	291,100	281,700	3,682,800	315,600					315,600	3,998,400	77.52	3,375	
In 9	„		Oct. „ „	2,727,700	231,100	365,300	486,200	395,000	272,700	4,487,100	194,400				29,400	223,800	4,710,900	3.50	19,725	
In 10	„		Nov. „ „	3,115,500	406,800	738,000	541,900	350,100	312,500	5,665,800	765,300					765,300	6,431,100	42.00	2,250	
In 6	„		Dec. „ „	1,514,100	170,600	217,400	414,800	264,100	198,900	2,579,900	554,100				159,300	924,600	6,557,400	42.00	2,250	
In 2	„	1853—	Jany. „ „	531,800	72,900	150,100	53,000	98,700	43,900	950,400	112,300				169,600	729,700	8,303,600	71.01	945	
In 1	„		Feby. „ „	196,600	13,000	43,800	91,000	24,800	20,100	389,300	215,900				5,900	221,800	8,611,350	19.91	4,440	
In 2	„		Mar. „ „	686,000	31,800	162,700	68,900	103,900	92,100	1,145,400	138,900					138,900	1,284,300		1,080	
1853]	Total from July 1 to Mar. 17, 1853,			11,641,000	1,182,900	2,029,600	2,149,200	1,872,100	1,316,700	20,191,500	2,561,700	.....	.....	.....	5,900	401,300	.....	2,968,900	23,160,400	297.07	39,495
April 2	Horatio,	460	New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ 16	Gallego,	372	New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Pekoe*	Total *Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	Total *Green*	Grand Total Pounds	*Silk* Bales	*Silk Piece Goods*	*Nankeen*
.....	In 12 vessels from 1st July to 31st December, 1852,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mar. 1	Mohawk,	442	Sydney	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,706,878	.....	.....	.....
„ 17	Mary Montague,	329	Sydney	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ 24	Pantiquon,	397	Port Phillip	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220,000	.....	.....	.....
Apr. 20	Benjamin Heape,	261	Port Phillip	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180,700	.....	.....	.....

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE COASTWISE,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Pekoe*	Total *Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	Total *Green*	Grand Total	*Silk* Bales	*Silk Piece Goods.*
.....	In 6 vessels from 1st July to 31st December, 1852,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jany. 8	Ions,	200	Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83,725	1,176	29 cases
„ 21	Water Witch,	279	Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,747	.....	.....
Feb. 19	Island Queen,	129	Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149,788	.....	.....
„ 25	Dewan,	118	Woosung	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,493	.....	.....
Mar. 2	Enterprise,	80	Woosung	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,920	.....	.....
„ 3	Iona,	144	Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,000	.....	.....
„ 13	Samuel Russell,	975	Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,840	.....	.....
„ 25	Nymph,	100	Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ 27	Audax,	161	Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ 27	Reduga,	585	Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apr. 24	Richard Alsop,	836	Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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[*Edited, Printed and Published Every Saturday, by* Henry Shearman, *Shanghae.*]